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Moldable Compound for Lipsticks and Similar Products

Corporation named: LABORATOIRE PHARMACOTECHNIQUE DUBOIS & VINCENT, residing in France (Somme)

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(Patent, the issuance of which was postponed in accordance with section 11, par. 7 of the Law of July 5, 1844, amended by the Law of April 7, 1902.)

The invention concerns excipients for lipsticks and similar products.

It more particularly targets, as a new industrial product, a moldable compound which, when applied as a thin coat, provides not only the desired color and appearance, but also an effective protection of the mucosa from the weather, that protection being dependent upon the proper adherence of the layer, its resistance to water and saliva, and its selective permeability, as described below.

The new moldable compound for the manufacture of lipsticks and similar products, which is the subject of this invention, also differs in that it contains, in addition to a predominant proportion of a balanced mixture of fatty substances and usual waxes, approximately 8%-10% of an oily polysiloxane in approximately 6%-8% of a colored material comprised of lacquers or pigments which are practically insoluble in aqueous media and mineral, vegetal, and animal oils, excluding any water-soluble or fat-soluble color.

The research conducted in connection with this invention has actually shown that the incorporation of such polysiloxane (silicone oil) in the stated proportion provides, regardless of the known benefits of the cosmetic use of silicones, a particularly strong adherence to the epidermis and mucosa, thus resulting in a colored layer of consistent thickness and homogeneous appearance, without using eosin-type organic colors which are not known to be perfectly safe.

Although some benefits provided by the cosmetic use of silicones are well known already,

for example in unmolding with mold coating before casting, no one ever thought of taking advantage of this increased adherence and resistance to water and abrasion to try to obtain compounds which are totally free from eosin-type organic colors while retaining sufficient adherence.

In fact, although no assumptions have been made to try to explain the satisfactory results obtained with the compounds in accordance with the invention, it seems that the presence of silicones within the above-mentioned proportions plays a determining role in the adherence and homogeneity of the film of insoluble colored pigments once applied to the surface to be colored. Furthermore, the selective permeability of such a film and its remarkable resistance to abrasion and the effects of water and saliva provide a very high protection from chapping and other weather-related damage, primarily in winter when there is frost or fog.

The problems with the manufacturing of a product in accordance with the invention are the same as those of the manufacturing of a conventional lipstick, and the above expression "balanced mixture" reflects such problems. Thus, the wax proportion should not exceed a certain percentage, otherwise the texture has an unpleasant, crystallized appearance. For instance, if one uses a particularly hard wax such as Carnauba wax, protection [sic] should not exceed 10% of the compound's weight. The addition of oleic alcohol to enhance the gloss, not advisable since that product tends to sweat, is not necessary because the presence of silicone gives

at least an equally satisfying result while making unmolding after casting and cooling easier.

The various ingredients used advantageously, combined with polysiloxane and insoluble colored pigments, for the preparation of a compound in accordance with the invention include cetyl alcohol (approximately 6%-7%), isopropyl myristate (or palmitate) (approximately 3%-5%), and castor oil (approximately 8%-10%).

The compound in accordance with the invention can obviously contain all usual additives such as perfumes and sweeteners.

The following section consists of examples of compounds in accordance with the invention (the proportions given are percentages in weight).

EXAMPLE 1

Colors	Tangerine Red Potin	1.280
	Hyacinth Pink No. 400	1.841
	Orange 4 No. 2709	1.233
	Aquapellon Pink No. 407	0.200
	Olympia 2721	0.596
Color Supports	Titanium Oxide	0.950
	Candelilla Wax	3.778
	Carnauba Wax	1.525
	Ozokerite	8.957
	Cetyl Alcohol	7.075
Fatty excipient	White Petroleum Jelly	17.492
	Lanoline Alcohols	18.146
	Castor Oil	9.360
	Isopropyl Myristate	3.522
	Liquid Paraffin	14.594
	Polysiloxane (Rhodorsil 3322)	9.321
	Perfume	0.130

EXAMPLE 2

Colors	Hyacinth Pink No. 400	3.701
	Orange 4 No. 2709	0.634
	Special Light Pastel Pink J	1.264
Color Supports	Titanium Oxide	0.935
	Candelilla Wax	3.780
	Carnauba Wax	1.403
	Ozokerite	8.705
	Cetyl Alcohol	7.287
Fatty excipient	White Petroleum Jelly	17.229
	Lanoline Alcohols	18.224
	Castor Oil	9.322
	Isopropyl Myristate	3.602
	Liquid Paraffin	14.864
	Polysiloxane (Rhodorsil 3322)	8.923
	Perfume	0.125

EXAMPLE 3

Colors	Hyacinth Pink No. 400	1.026
	Orange 4 No. 2709	1.811
	Special Light Pastel Pink Pigment	5.450
Color Supports	Titanium Oxide	0.833
	Candelilla Wax	2.762
	Carnauba Wax	1.439
	Ozokerite	8.888
	Cetyl Alcohol	6.630
Fatty excipient	White Petroleum Jelly	16.204
	Lanoline Alcohols	19.803
	Castor Oil	9.704
	Isopropyl Myristate	2.987
	Liquid Paraffin	13.009
	Polysiloxane (Rhodorsil 3322)	9.332
	Perfume	0.122

EXAMPLE 4

Colors	Hyacinth Pink No. 400	1.482
	Orange Lacquer 5 Extra No. 4153	2.720
Color Supports	Titanium Oxide	5.603
	Candelilla Wax	3.632
	Carnauba Wax	1.088
	Ozokerite	8.775
	Cetyl Alcohol	6.007
Fatty excipient	White Petroleum Jelly	16.471
	Lanoline Alcohols	18.660
	Castor Oil	9.159
	Isopropyl Myristate	3.739
	Liquid Paraffin	13.724
	Polysiloxane (rhodorsil 3322)	8.800
	Perfume	0.130

The invention is obviously not limited to the various implementation modes stated above, which are only given as examples.

SUMMARY

The subject of the invention, as a new industrial product, is a moldable compound for the manufacturing of lipsticks and similar products, which also differs in that it contains, in addition to a predominant proportion of a balanced mixture of fatty substances and usual waxes, approximately 8%-10% of an oily polysiloxane and approximately 6%-8% of a colored material comprised of lacquers or pigments which are practically insoluble in aqueous media and mineral, vegetal, and animal oils, excluding any water-soluble or fat-soluble color.

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